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(57) Abstract

Method of determining a surface illuminated by incident light. First the intensity ($I_1(x,y)$) of light reflected from the surface is recorded in a first image of the surface. After this, the intensity ($I_2(x,y)$) of light reflected from the surface is recorded in a second image of the surface, taken at a different angle of illumination. Only the diffusely reflected light is recorded. The difference between the recorded intensities of the first and the second images is determined to obtain a representation that emphasises variations in gradient of the surface. This representation is further processed by signal-adapted integration to a topographic description, that is, a height function of the surface.